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From present appearances a very considerable reverse seems likely to take place in commercial speculations. The holders of American produce, especially cotton, and all articles connected with the trade to America, may not probably find their golden dreams realized. The spirit of speculation has been carried to unwarrantable lengths, and those who have given way to it, must be expected to suffer. They have contributed to reduce trade to such a state of uncertainty, as to make it resemble too much a speculation in the lottery. Some blanks are now coming up. The quiet unambitious trader has been jostled by the busy speculators, and it is but just that these should have their share of perplexity. Adversity is often an useful instructor, whose lessons are enforced by compulsion.

Many of these evils are assignable to the commercial warfare in which we are engaged. The capitals turned from the former regular channels of trade, have flowed into those of speculation. Large purchases have been made, great gains have accrued in many instances, and probably great losses in the revolution of the wheel will also occur.

A motion has lately been made in the house of commons, by our countryman, Henry Parnell, to equalize the currency between Great Britain and Ireland, but for the present the measure was negatived.

Discount on gold is now reduced to 1, or $1\frac{1}{2}$, per cent. Exchange has risen, being generally, through the month for guineas, about 7 per cent. and for notes, 8 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A most unfounded report was current for a day or two, respecting one of our northern banks, notwithstanding its undoubted respectability. Great caution should be used in circulating reports injurious to the credit of such establishments. It is one of the evils attendant on a paper currency, to be subjected to false alarms. Under present circumstances, whether desirable or not, paper is likely soon to be our only circulating medium, and to push out, by degrees, the very small quantity of guineas now remaining in circulation. But if the issue from the banks be excessive, or more than is readily and naturally absorbed in circulation, the notes will speedily recoil on the issuers, who, in such cases, will suffer at least as greatly as the public. An occasional check may have a salutary effect, by preventing inordinate issues.

West Indian produce continues to sell at depressed prices.

From present appearances in the North of Europe, our commercial prospects are not brighter in that quarter. The restrictions on the trade in the Baltic, will probably become more severe, without a friendly port in the North to shelter us, and with both sides of the Sound in possession of hostile powers. Of course timber and other northern produce, will probably be still more difficult to procure. The high price of timber continues to occasion much distress to many of our working classes. The small supply which hitherto has come from Canada, affords both in quantity and quality but a very poor substitute. The unjust attack on Copenhagen appears to have alienated the northern powers completely from us; and we must suffer from the effects of this iniquitous proceeding. In speaking of public measures, it is right to set down things as they are; and neither to flatter individuals nor nations in their errors or vices.

MEDICAL REPORT.

List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from March 20, till April 20.

Barometer.....highest	- - - 30 10	Thermometer.....highest	- - - - - 50 00
mean	- - - 29 30	mean	- - - - - 42 00
lowest	- - - 29 0	lowest	- - - - - 34 00
<i>Typhus</i> , - - - - -	2	Contagious fever.	
<i>Synochus</i> , - - - - -	2	Of a mixed nature between inflammatory and typhus fe-	
<i>Ophthalmia</i> - - - - -	3	Inflammation of the eyes.	[<i>ver.</i>
<i>Pneumonia</i> , - - - - -	1	Pleurisy.	
<i>Rheumatismus acutus</i> , -	2	Acute rheumatism.	
<i>Aphtha</i> , - - - - -	2	Thrush.	
<i>Phthisis Pulmonalis</i> , -	1	Consumption.	
<i>Asthma</i> , - - - - -	2	Asthma.	
<i>Ascites</i> , - - - - -	1	Dropsy.	
<i>Abortus</i> , - - - - -	1	Abortion.	
<i>Dyspepsia</i> , - - - - -	3	Indigestion.	

<i>Asthenia</i> , - - - - -	3	Nervous Debility.
<i>Hæmoptysis</i> , - - - - -	1	Spitting of blood.
<i>Catarrhus</i> , - - - - -	4	Common cold.
<i>Dysenteria</i> , - - - - -	1	Flux.
<i>Herpes</i> , - - - - -	3	Ringworm, or tetter.
<i>Scrophula</i> , - - - - -	5	Evil.
<i>Gonorrhæa</i> , } - - - - -	8	Venereal disease.
<i>Syphilis</i> , - }		

Morbi infantiles, - - - 25 Febrile and bowel complaints of children,

We decline making any observations on the diseases of this month, in order to make room for the bill for regulating inoculation for Small Pox (now before a Committee of the House of Commons) which cannot fail being highly interesting to the public :

"Whereas the inoculation of persons for the disorder called the Small-pox, according to the old, or Suttonian method, cannot be practised without the utmost danger of communicating and diffusing the infection, and thereby endangering, in a great degree, the lives of his majesty's subjects; May it therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of August next, no medical practitioner or other persons shall inoculate patients for the small pox within the distance of three statute miles, within the distance of the utmost boundary of houses adjoining to each other, of any city, town, hamlet or village of the united kingdom, in which there are ten houses adjoining to each other, under the penalty of forfeiting fifty pounds for every such offence, to be recovered before two magistrates, upon the oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, to be levied in case of conviction, upon the goods and chattles of the offender; and half of such penalty shall go and be paid to the informer, and half towards the establishment of a fund for the relief of any poor person or persons who may happen to be taken ill of the infectious small pox, in the parish in which such offence shall have been committed; and which fund shall be at the disposal of the clergyman and churchwardens or overseers of the poor of the said parish for the purposes aforesaid.

"And be it further enacted, That all medical practitioners or others inoculating for the Small-pox, or Suttonian method of inoculation, and where infection can be communicated therefrom without the limits or distance prescribed by this act, shall cause the words 'Small Pox Hospital' or 'Pest-house,' written or printed in large and legible characters, to be affixed upon some conspicuous part of the house or houses so employed in, or occupied for that purpose, under the penalty of fifty pounds, to be levied and applied in like manner as herein before directed, for his, her, of their neglect in doing the same.

"And be it further enacted, That in case any person or persons shall be taken ill of the infectious small pox in any city, town, hamlet or village, in which there shall be ten houses adjoining to each other, that then, and in such case, the person or persons so taken ill shall be removed by their family or relations as soon as he, she, or they shall be deemed fit by a medical person so to be removed at their own expense, or in case they are deemed incapable of bearing the same by two magistrates of the district, then at the immediate expense of the parish in which they are so taken ill; and which expense, together with all other reasonable charges, at the discretion of two magistrates of the district, shall afterwards be reimbursed by the parish or parishes to which such person or persons shall respectively belong, to some convenient and proper distance, such distance to be settled and appointed by the magistrate or magistrates of the district in which such case shall occur, and there to be taken proper medical care of, on pain of forfeiting, by the occupier of the house in which such person shall be taken ill, the sum of five pounds for every such offence, such penalty or penalties to be levied and applied in the same manner as herein-before directed by this act; and the master, mistress, or principal occupier of any house or houses where such infected person or persons shall be taken ill, or to which he, she, or they shall be removed by virtue of this act, and all persons whatever in the united kingdom having at any time the infectious small pox in his, her, or their house or houses, shall cause the words, "Small Pox here," written or printed in large and legible characters, to be fixed on some conspicuous part of his, her, or their house or houses for so long as the infected person or persons shall actually continue within the same in an infectious state as small pox patient or patients, under the penalty of twenty pounds for neglect in doing the same, for any such offence, to be levied and applied in the same manner as herein-before directed by this act.

"And be it further enacted, That every master or mistress, or principal occupier of any house or houses situated within any city, town, hamlet, or village, in which there are ten houses adjoining to each other, shall within twenty-four hours after the same shall have come to his, her, or their knowledge, inform the church-warden or church-wardens, or overseer or overseers of the poor of the parish in which such house or houses shall be situated, of such infectious small pox being in his, her, or their house or houses, under the penalty of ten pounds for neglect in doing the same, for every such offence, and which penalty or penalties shall be levied and applied as herein-before directed by this act.

"Provided always, and be it further enacted, That no penalty or penalties contained in this act shall be levied within the space of two calendar months from the time of the party or parties being convicted of the offence for which such penalty shall be incurred; and if it shall appear to two or more magistrates that the infectious small pox shall not have spread in consequence of any such offence, or neglect of any of the provisions or regulations contained in this act, but on the contrary, that the communication of such infection shall have been effectually prevented by proper and sufficient means, then and in such case it shall be lawful for such justice of the peace or magistrates, and they are hereby directed to remit the whole of any such penalty or penalties, any thing in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From March 20, till April 20.

Now thickly strewn in woodland bowers,
Anemones their stars unfold;
Now spring the sorrel's veined flowers:
And rich in vegetable gold;
From Calyx pale the freckled cowslips born,
Receive in jasper cups the fragrant dews of morn.

The easterly winds which have prevailed, and the frosty nights, have so considerably retarded vegetation, that fewer flowers than usual have made their appearance during this period, our woods and glens are however now highly ornamented with the more fully expanded flowers of the beautiful white wood Anemone (*Anemone nemorosa*) and Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis Acetosella*) and our old pastures with the common Cowslip (*Primula veris*.)

23, Double cupped Andromeda (*Andromeda Calyculata*) flowering.

29, Single Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo Narcissus*) Starch Hyacinth (*Hyacinthus racemosus*) Blue Appenine Anemone (*Anemone Appenina*) flowering.

30, Alpine wall cress (*Arabis Alpina*) Official Lungwort (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) flowering.

April 1, Dogs or scentless Violet (*Viola canina*) flowering.

8, Italian squill (*Scilla Italica*, Roman Cranesbill (*Erodium Romanum*) flowering.

13, Snowy Medlar (*Mespilus Canadensis*) flowering.

17, Marsh Marygold (*Caltha palustris*) and Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) flowering.

19, Field-fares (*Turdus pilaris*) not departed as yet for the North.

20, Bernacle or Brent Goose (*Anas Bernicla*) yet remain in our Bay, in considerable quantities.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From March 20, till April 20.

METEOROLOGY, which has engaged the attention of modern philosophers, presents such a variety of objects to view, that it is beyond the power of any person to enter minutely into detail, and embrace every department. The great Halley employed himself, successfully for a series of years, in tracing the course of the periodical winds, and the justly celebrated Kirwan, by collecting innumerable observations made in different places on the temperature, has formed a theory, and given Tables, that render future observations on temperature more a matter of curiosity than use, and it now only remains for us, by collecting facts, and by observations to endeavour to prognosticate the changes of the wind, and the appearances of approaching storms. In every country the direction from whence the wind blows influences more or less the succeeding state of the atmosphere. Among a variety of phenomena which we have not had it